YEMLIN, G.

Improving the system of management and lowering the cost of administration. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.3:9-10 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Otdel truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva khleboproduktov Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Ukraine--Grain trade)

YEMLYANINOV, A.S.

81999

S/120/60/000/03/039/055
E032/E514

21.3200

AUTHORS: Bondar', A.D., Yemlyaninov, A.S., Klyucharev, A.P., Lishenko, V. N. Medyanik, A.D. Nikolaychuk and O. Ye. Shalayeva

TITLE: Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3, pp 134-136

ABSTRACT: A summary is given of the various methods which can be used to prepare metal foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Cr, Pb, Be, Ge and Zr suitable for use as targets in nuclear scattering experiments. The authors have used three methods for obtaining thin (0.1-10μ) foils, namely, electrolytic deposition, direct evaporation in vacuum,and thermal dissociation. In any of these methods it is important to choose a suitable base which can then be removed, since the foils must frequently be used on their own. The apparatus used in the electrolytic method is shown in Fig 1. In the latter figure 1 is the anode (platinum), 2 is a perspex cylinder, 3 is a copper

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Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Istopes

packing, 4 is the cathode, 5 is a copper contact for the cathode and 6 is the base (perspex). This device was used to obtain free foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Fe, Pb, Co, Mn, Ag and Cr. The first six of these were obtained both from naturally occurring elements and elements enriched with stable isotopes. The various electrolytes used to obtain the foils are shown in column 3 of the table on p 135. In order to obtain thin foils of Ge isotopes, available in samples of a few tens of mg, the graphite evaporator shown in Fig 2 was employed. The evaporator was mounted directly on the copper leads (2). A tantalum plate 0.1 mm thick was placed above the evaporator at a distance of about 3 cm. In this way a Ge layer 3 to 4 μ thick was obtained from 15 to 20 mg of the isotope. The film was separated from the base by bending the latter. In order to prevent damaging the Ge film, it was covered with a thin layer of varnish. In order to obtain thin foils of Be, a beryllium oxide heater was used, as described by Sinel'nikov in Ref 8. 1 to 2 μ thick Be foils could be obtained in this way. Zr foils 5 to 10 μ thick were

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obtained by the thermal dissociation method. The sample was in the form of ZrI_4 placed in a special sealed ampoule. The compound was dissociated at a hot molybdenum base. The iodine was pumped off and removed by a cold trap, while the Zr was deposited on the molybdenum base. The molybdenum base was then dissolved in nitric acid. The amount of Zr necessary was 30 to 40 mg. The metal films obtained by the above methods were found to be stable during experiments with 5.5, 6.8 and 20 MeV protons. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR
(Physico-Technical Institute, Ac.Sc., UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 3/3

S/048/60/024/007/011/011
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Bondar', A. D., Yemlyaninov, A. S., Klyucharev, A. P., Lishenko, L. G., Medyanik, V. N., Nikolaychuk, A. D., Shalayeva, O. Ye.

TITLE: The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear Research

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 7, pp. 929-933

TEXT: This article is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Moscow from January 19 to 27, 1960. Methods of preparing foils from 16 elements are discussed. The authors used three methods for the preparation of free foils: electrolytic deposition, evaporation in vacuum by heating, and thermal dissociation. The principal characteristics of the three methods are briefly outlined. In the case of the electrolytic deposition, e.g., the selection of the right electrolyte is extremely important, the working conditions play a great part and so does the regeneration of the isotope. In the method of thermal dissociation, an important factor is the selection of the chemical compound

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The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear Research

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and the temperature conditions, and as for the evaporation method, material and construction of the vaporizer are very important. Table 1 gives data for the preparation of foils from the elements Ni, Cu, Co, Zn, Cd, Mn, Fe, Ag, Cr, Sn by the electrolytic procedure, and specifies the compositions of electrolytes and the operational conditions in electrolysis. The lead foils were prepared by using 30 - 50 mg of lead, the electrolyte was 25% perchloric acid with an addition of gelatin. In order to obtain a homogeneous Pb deposition, the anode was rotated eccentrically. The preparation of Ge and Be foils by the evaporation method has been described a number of times, but the large isotope losses have never been avoided. With a view to reducing these losses the authors made use of a graphite crucible (Fig. 2), out of which Ge and Be were evaporated onto tantalum. The preparation of foils from other elements by this method is briefly dealt with. Foils of Zr, Ti, and Cr were prepared by thermal dissociation. This method involves the use of volatile compounds of these metals; the apparatus shown in Fig. 3 for the preparation of Zr and Ti iodides is accurately described. To prepare chromium iodide, the authors developed a new procedure. They prepared a paste-like silver chromium amalgam and thence obtained chromium iodide sealed in an ampul with the device shown in Fig. 4 at a temperature

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The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear Research

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of 300°C. The ampul was broken under toluene and the chromium iodide was poured into a crucible (Fig. 5) together with the toluene. The crucible was then evacuated in a vacuum chamber, the toluene was evaporated, and the iodide was then heated to 800°C. The evaporating iodide was passed over a heated base, where it decomposed. The chromium deposited on the base, while the iodine was intercepted. The targets prepared by the methods described exhibit good properties. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 9 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

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BONDAR', A.D.; YEMLYANINOV, A.S.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; LISHENKO, L.G.; MEDYANIK, V.N.; NIKOLAYCHUK, A.D.; SHALAYEVA, O.Ye.

Making metal films of isotopes. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.3:134-136 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Metallic films)

YEMME, A. [Emme, A.], kand. biolog. nauk

Riddle of heredity. Znan. ta pratsia no.6:16-17 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nucleic acids)

YEMNOV, YE (and others)

Oct 53

USSR/Electronics - Receivers
Microphones

"Defects in Radio Broadcasting Equipment,"
Ye. Yemnov and others.

Radio, No 10, pp 23-24

Article consists of brief criticisms by 8 writers of the following receivers and other apparatus: "Mir" (produced by VEF plant), "Riga-6", VV-662, KRU-10, MGSRTU-100, MGSRTU-100m, VE-2, PTS-47, and SDM microphone.

276T23

YEMOKHOVICH, M. D., Engineer

"Kinematic and Dynamid Investigation of the Carriage Mechanism of the AT 100 Loom, Manufactured by the Klimow Machine-Building Plant, by the Vector Method of Descriptive Geometry." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 1 Jul 50, Moscow Textile Inst

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950

L 38117-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6014142 SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/012/1336/1340

AUTHOR: Yemolayev, N. P.; Kovalenko, G. S.; Krot, N. N.; Blokhin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Photometric determination of neptunium using xylenol orange

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 12, 1336-1340

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, neptunium, photometric analysis

ABSTRACT: The tests were carried out with hydrochloric acid solutions of neptunium (IV). The optical density was measured with a Model "DU" Beckman spectrometer and a FEK-M photocolorimeter with a green light filter. The acidity of the solution was controlled with a type LP-5 lamp-type potentionmeter with a glass electrode. The results indicate that the absorption spectra of weakly acid solutions of xylenol orange and its complexes with neptunium (IV) are very different. In the long wave region, in which the absorption of complexes is high, the intensity of the color of the reagent is very slight. The maximum value of the molar coefficient of absorption of the products of the reaction between neptunium (IV) and xylenol orange is approximately 5.5×10^4/ cm-mole. The article proceeds to the description of a method for the determination

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.422

L 38117-66

ACC NR: AP6014142

of neptunium in solutions containing impurities of other elements. Experimental results are given in a table. The time required for determination by this method is 3 hours, and the error is ± 1 microgram. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

YERMOLAYEV, V.I., inzh.; ZAPLECHNYY, Ye.O., inzh.

Modernization of the remote control equipment for mine electric locomotives. Gor. zhur. no.6:46-48 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSvetmetavtomatika, Moskva.
(Mine railroads) (Remote control)

YEMSHAKOV, N.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 5/33

Authors : Barsukov, S.; Yemshakov, N.; and Demin, G.

Title : Amateur radio operators honor the 20th Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Periodical : Radio 2, 8-9, Feb 56

Abstract : Various amateur radio organizations promote contests in honor of the 20th Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Illustration.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

YEMSHANOV, A.

Transport i sviaz' v 1934 g. [Transportation and communications in 1934].
(Planovoe khoz-vo, 1934, no. 4-5-, p. 136-147).

DLC: HC331.P52

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

YEMSHANOV, L.A.

Using the controlled directional sensitivity method in Turkmenistan. Trudy MINKHiGP no.50:67-71 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

Concerning the evaluation of the roughness of seismic reflecting boundaries. Ibid.:100-109

Using the effective period of roughness in the recognition of wave types. Ibid.:110-118

Combined ray diagrams and a reflection isochron for interpreting data obtained by the controlled directional sensitivity method. Ibid.:119-122

1. YEMSTOV, V.G., KAZDOVIN, A.S., GEL'M'N, A.Y'., NOVIKOV, V.A., KICHIGIN, N.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Reservoirs

7. Cleaning water supply reservoirs at sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 26, no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

GORELOVA, N.D.; DIKUN, P.P.; GRETSKAYA, O.P.; YEMSHANOVA, A.V.

Content of 3,4-benzopyrene in sprat smoked with the friction smoke generator or the PSM smoke generator of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography. Vop. onk. 9 no.8:77-80 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) i tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - N.A. Semenov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (dir. - P.A. Kuraptsev). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129 Institut onkologii AMN SSSR (for Gorelova, Dikun); Leningrad, prospekt Moskvinoy, Institut mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (for Gretskaya, Yemshanova).

KORENYAKO, A.S.; KREMENSHTEYN, L.I.; PETROVSKIY, S.D.; OVSIYENKO, G.M.; BAKHANOV, V.Ye.; Prinimal uchastiye YEMTS, P.M.; IVANOV, A.P., prof., retsenzent

[Preparation of a course project on the theory of mechanisms and machines] Kursovoe proektirovanie po teorii mekhanizmov i mashin. [By] A.S.Koreniako i dr. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Leningrad, 1964. 324 p. (MIRA 17:9)

YEMTSEV, B. T., Engineer

"Hydraulic Analysis and Calculation of Blocking a River Bed With Sones During the Erection of a Hydroelectric Power Station." Sub 21 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLISSKIY, P.M., inzhener.

Calculating the junction of the upper and lower-water level beyond a spillway dam with a ledge. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.8:40-43 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Dams)

YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Stability of the slope of a rock-fill dam in a stream. Trudy MEI no.12:140-152 '54. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Kafedra gidravliki
(Dams)

IZBASH, S.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SLISSKIY, P.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Energy interpretation of the concept of pressure in a liquid. Trudy MEI no.19:110-116 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra gidravliki.
(Hydraulics) (Pressure (Physics))

SOV/124-57-3-3557

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yemtsev, B. T.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Effect of the Intensity of Packing on the Formation of Rocky Debris in a Stream (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye vliyaniya intensivnosti nabroski na formirovaniye kamennoy otsypi v potoke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 19, pp 116-124

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Hydraulic calculation of the process of damming rivers by rock fill in the stream. Gidr. stroi. 25 no.5:10-15 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Dams)

YEMTSEV, B.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning some mechanisms of flow in a nonprismatic channel.
Izv. vys. uchet. zav.; energ. 3 no. 12:103-106 D '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
Predstavleno kafedroy gidravliki.
(Hydrodynamics)

YEMTSEV, B.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method for calculating nonuniform motion of open currents in prismatic canals. Trudy MEI no.46:171-205 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra gidravliki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.

YEMTSEV, B.T. (Moskva)

Use of the gas dynamic and hydrodynamic analogies in modeling open water streams. Izv. AN SSSR.Energ. i transp. no.1:113-121 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YEMTSEV, B.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Effect of the degree of nonprismaticity of a channel on the conversion of the hydraulic parameters of a flow. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.9:61-66 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidravliki.

ALEKSANDROV, Yu.; PILIPUSHKO, I.; VOLCHENKO, V.; SENDEROV, I.; LIMARENKOV, L.; YARKOV, G.; YEMTSEV, I.; KUKHAREV, N.; SHCHEKOTOVICH, P.; BOBOVICH, V.; CHEREPANOV, G.

They are raising the level of their qualifications. Zashch.rast. ot vred.i bol. 7 no.5:61 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Plants, Protection of—Study and teaching)

YEMTSEV, M., inzh.; PARNOV, Ye., inzh.

Chemistry's challenge for future developments. Znan. sila 35 no. 12:14-15 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Fluorocarbons) (Plastics)

YEMTSEV, M.T.

Plastic coal mass on the basis of concepts on the physical chemistry of high polymers. Trudy IGI 20:86-91 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

YEMTSEV, M.T.

Production of shaped metallurgical fuels from Rumanian and Polish low-sintering coal by the method of continuous coking. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.1:175-187 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Briquets (Fuel)) (Metallurgical furnaces)

YEMTSEV, M.T.

Preparation of shaped metallurgical fuel from metamorphosed low-coking coals found in the Rumanian and Polish Peoples' Republics. (MIRA 12:12)
Trudy IGI 10:80-92 '59.
(Coke) (Rumania--Coal) (Poland--Coal)

YEMTSEV, M.T.; KRICHKO, A.A.

Liquid products in the continuous coking process. Trudy IGI 10:155-163 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Coke industry--By products)

PARNOV, Yeremey Iudovich; YEMTSEV, Mikhail Tikhonovich; RUSIN, N.P., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; RUSAKOVA, G.Ya., red.

[A great assault on nature is ahead; on nature and climate and possible ways of changing them] Vperedi velikii shturm prirody; o prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh putiakh ikh izmeneniia. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 138 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KIRTSEV, V.T., Cand Biol Sci --(diss) "Anaerobic nitrogen-fixing microorganisms of the genus Clostridium, their distribution in soils and interrelations with higher plants." Mos, 1959. 29 pp (Mos State U im M.V. Lomonosov. Biol Soil Faculty), 200 copies (KL,31-59, 114)

-11-

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Symbiotic relationships between Clostridium pasterianum and Bacillus clostercides. Mikrobiologiia 29 no. 4:529-535 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya tsentral'nykh rayonov nechernozemnoy polosy.
(CLOSTRIDIUM) (RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Selection, variability and preservation of cultures of micro-organisms used for the production of bacterial fertilizers. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.5:732-739 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. The Timiriazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow.
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)(MICRO-ORGANISMS, NITROGEN-FIXING)

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Fixation of molecular nitrogen of the atmosphere by the butyric acid bacteria of the genus Clostridium. Agrobiologiia no.5:749-761 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, g. Leningrad.
(Butyric acid bacteria)
(Nitrogen—Fixation)

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Sources of carbon nutrition for nitrogen-fixing microorganisms from the Genus Clostridium. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.1:18-23 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.
(CLOSTRIDIUM)
(CARBON COMPOUNDS)

DOROSINSKIY, L.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.; YEMTSEV, V.T.

Role of nodule bacteria in the nitrogen nutrition of leguminous plants. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6:1061-1066 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS, NITROGEN-FIXING) (LUPINE)

YEMTSEV, V.T., kand. biolog. nauk, dotsent; SHIL'NIKOVA, V.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GROMYKO, Ye.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Natural inoculation of forage bean and kidney bean plants in turf-Podzolic soils. Izv. TSKHA no.4:55-64 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. 2. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for Shil'nikova).

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Biology of nitrogen-fixing bacteria of the genus Clostridium and the nutrition of plants. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.11: 91-101 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva tsentral'nykh rayonov nechernozemnoy zony.

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Spore formation in Clostridium pasteurianum. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.3:434-438 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva.

YEMTSEV, Vsevolod Tikhonovich, kand. biol. nauk; SOROKO, Ya.I., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Microorganisms as masters of soil fertility; recent developments in the use of "biological" nitrogen in agriculture] Mikroby - mastera plodorodiia; novoe ob ispol'zovanii "biologicheskogo" azota v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie", 1963. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.11) (MIRA 16:6)
(Agricultural microbiology) (Nitrogen)

YEMTSOV, M., inzh.; PARNOV, Ye., inzh.

"Hot" atoms. Znan.sila 36 no.8:9-11 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Radioactive substances)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011979 S/0073/64/030/001/0102/0106

AUTHORS: Volkova, A.I.; Get'man, T.Ye.; Yemtsova, N.A.

TITLE: Determination of titanium in metallic aluminum in the form of a ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 1964, 102-106

TOPIC TAGS: metallic aluminum, ternary titanium salicylate quinine complex, titanium determination, sodium salicylate

ABSTRACT: An earlier study was made of the salicylate complexes of titanium and the ternary salicylate complexes of titanium with pyridine, quinine and pyramidon. (A.K. Babko and A.I. Volkova, D. AN URSR, 12, (1959 1336); Zh. Anal, kh. 5 (1960 587) Ternary complexes were used to determine titanium in steel. Continuing this work, the ternary complex being formed during the reaction of titanium-salicylate acid with quinine was studied. This complex differs in that it has greater stability and is more intensively colored than salicylate complexes of titanium with other organic bases (pyridine, pyramidon etc.). The method for determining

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

titanium is based on the formation of a colored ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex, which is extracted in a wide pH interval from 2.5 to 4. In studying the relationship of titanium extraction to quinine concentration, solutions with a constant concentration of $TiCl_4$ 5.6×10^{-5} mole/liter and $[NaHSal] = 2 \times 10^{-2}$ mole/liter were prepared. Overall quinine concentration in the aqueous phase was varied from 4×10^{-5} to 5×10^{-4} mole/liter. Maximum titanium extraction was observed starting with a quinine concentration of 2×10^{-4} mole/liter. This indicates a high extraction factor of the ternary Ti complex because a one and one-half to twofold quinine surplus relative to Ti is adequate for a full extraction. Solutions containing 5.6×10^{-5} mole/liter of $TiCl_4$ and 1.6×10^{-4} mole/liter of quinine were prepared for studying the relationship of titanium extraction to salicylic acid concentration, and the salicylate concentration was varied from 2×10^{-4} to 6×10^{-3} mole/liter. The maximum extraction was observed with a thirty-fold sur-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

plus of sodium salicylate. The extraction-photometric method was developed for determination of titanium in metallic aluminum. Sensitivity of the method is 1 x 10^{-4}%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of general and inorganic chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

YEMUKHVARI, S.N.; SHEREBYAKOV, L.Kh.

Servicing privately owned cars. Gor. khoz.Mosk. 29 no.10:25-27 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(Moscow--Service stations)

YEMUSHINTSEV, G.M.

The shape of hard alloy cutters. Stan. i instr. 26 no4:35 Ap '55.
(Cutting tools) (MLRA 8:6)

YEMYASHEV, S.

Freight servicing of small consumers. Avt. transp. 37 no.2:8-10 F '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Mosavtotrest No.3.
(Transportation, Automotive) (Kindergartens)

YEMYASHEV, A. V.: Cand Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Vacuum melting of Kh-28 and 18KhNVA steels and cast refractory alloy based on nickel". Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Main Designing Gosplan USSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy), 110 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 149)

YEMYASHEV, A. V.
card 6

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 533

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

Primeneniye vakuuma v metallurgii; trudy soveshchaniya po primeneniyu vakuuma v chernoy metallurgii (Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy; Transactions of a Conference on the Use of Vacuum in Ferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 165 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Samarin, A.M., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Bankvitser, A. L.; Tech. Ed.: Polyakova, T. V.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended to familiarize metallurgists, engineers, and other scientific and industrial personnel with the processes and advantages of vacuum metallurgy and with its state of development in the Soviet Union.

COVERAGE: The transactions are grouped into three main sections: vacuum melting of steel and alloys, vacuum treatment of molten steel and ferroalloys in the ladle and in the ingot mold, and extraction of metals and alloys from ores in vacuum. In a brief introductory section, A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, concisely covers much of the basic material presented in more detailed form in the individual articles. A resolution adopted by the conference, which appears at the end of Part III, embodies

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recommendations for expanding the use of vacuum metallurgy in the USSR. The conference took place in 1956. For references and further coverage, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The author begins by discussing the important advantages of the vacuum-melting of steel. Chief among these are (1) assurance of a minimum content of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, as well as of nonmetallic inclusions; (2) the possibility of deoxidizing the steel by carbon alone, with consequent absence of oxide inclusions; (3) protection against reoxidation during teeming. Turning to problems, Samarin states, first of all, that Soviet induction vacuum-melting furnaces are of unsatisfactory design, and that Soviet metallurgists should carefully study foreign furnaces of more advanced design. Another important task is the investigation of refractory materials suitable for the construction of vacuum-furnace crucibles. Further, the problem of controlling the temperature and composition of molten metal during the melting process must be solved. Though there has been considerable expansion of vacuum melting in the USSR in recent years, Samarin states

that annual outputs of tens of hundreds of thousands of tons of vacuum-melted steel cannot be expected as yet because of the cost and complexity of new equipment and the very high consumption of electric power. A suggested partial solution is to subject ordinary liquid steel (not vacuum-melted) to vacuum treatment to eliminate the gases. For this purpose, the steel may be treated either in the ladle or during the pouring of the ingots. These procedures have been industrially tested with good results. There are 9 references of which 7 are Soviet, 1 English, and 1 German.

I. VACUUM MELTING OF STEEL AND ALLOYS

The authors have established the following facts: 1. In vacuum-melted transformer steel, power losses are 15-20 percent lower than in ordinary transformer steel, and magnetic permeability and plasticity are greater. 2. Use of the vacuum technique makes it possible to organize the production of cold-rolled transformer steel with a high silicon content. 3. The electromagnetic properties of vacuum-melted transformer steel are superior because of a low content of harmful impurities like carbon, oxygen, and sulfur. 4. The vacuum method increases the deoxidizing capacity of carbon by about 100

times, resulting in a steel very low in carbon and oxygen. 5.
5. Lengthening the period during which the liquid metal is kept under vacuum after ferrosilicon has been added is conducive to very low sulfur content.

Belyakov, P.S. Effect of the Melting Method on the Properties of Stainless Steel 35

Author's conclusions: 1. Chrome-nickel stainless steel which is not subject to intergramular corrosion can be made in an induction vacuum-melting furnace with a residual pressure of up to 20 mm. of mercury, without the addition of stabilizing elements and without the loss of much chrome from the stainless-steel scrap additions in the charge. 2. Steel with a carbon content not exceeding 0.02 percent can be made by keeping the molten metal under vacuum for 30-40 minutes. 3. Vacuum-melted chrome-nickel stainless steel is more resistant to attack by boiling nitric acid [than non-vacuum-melted] because of low carbon content and total absence of titanium. There are 11 Soviet references.

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Kamenetskaya, D.S. Some Theoretical Questions of Vacuum Metallurgy
Author's conclusions: 1. In the vacuum melting of metals and alloys, there must exist over the metal a pressure somewhat exceeding the vapor pressure of the metal at the triple point. At a lower pressure, the metal volatilizes. When the vapor pressure of the metal is less than 0.01 mm. of mercury, the [required] pressure is created by the vapors themselves; at higher vapor pressures--0.1 mm. and above--it is necessary to increase the external pressure, e.g., by the use of an inert gas. 2. The degree of vacuum, or purity of gas, necessary for degasifying the metal and for minimum reaction with the gases remaining in the furnace depends on the vapor pressure of the metal: the lower the vapor pressure, the higher the vacuum, or the purer the inert gas, must be. The vapors over the metal, provided their pressure is high enough (0.01 mm. and above) form a protective envelope, which plays an important part in the melting of the metal if the vapors react with the gas. 3. In selecting materials for crucibles, protective covers for thermocouples, stoppers, graphite parts, etc., it is necessary to take into consideration the vapor and dissociation pressures of these materials, and also their possible reactions with the metal and with each other, accompanied by the liberation of volatile matter. 4. It is most advisable to conduct the

vacuum refining of metal with the aid of substances like carbon and hydrogen, which form volatile compounds with certain addition agents. There are 6 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 1 is English and 1 German.

Yemyashev, A.V. Some Notes on the Technology of the Vacuum Melting of Metals and Alloys (Experience Gained in the Operation of a Vacuum Furnace for Refractory Metals)

The article is divided into the following sections: Brief description of the OKB-264A furnace; Operation of the furnace; Temperature measurement; Taking metal samples during the melting period; Method of preventing hanging of the charge. There is one English reference.

Stroyev, A.S., Ivanov, A.M. and Ovsepyan, Ye.S. Vacuum Melting of Molybdenum in an Electric Arc Furnace 62

Authors' conclusions: 1. High-vacuum melting of molybdenum in an electric arc furnace is feasible and yields metal of high purity. 2. Ingots of molybdenum melted in a vacuum of the order of 0.003 mm. of mercury and with proper deoxidation are free of defects in the central zone, regardless of the speed of cooling after melting.

3. These ingots, thanks to a rather fine-grained structure and distinctness of grain boundaries, can be plastically deformed by any method, including smith forging, provided correct regimes of heating and degree of compression are observed. 4. Plastically deformed molybdenum exhibits satisfactory plasticity characteristics at room temperature.

Savinskiy, K.A. High-vacuum Pumps and Equipment 66

This is a discussion of the basis for selecting high-vacuum pumps and related equipment for use in vacuum metallurgy. It is shown mathematically that a system of large conductive capacity is essential for satisfactory performance in high-vacuum melting. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

Gurevich, Yu.G. (Address) 76

Gurevich describes experiments conducted at the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant in 1952, which show that ingots of 1Kh18N9T steel that have been melted in a vacuum or in a protective atmosphere have a dense structure and good surface quality.

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SOV/133-58-6-15/33

AUTHORS: Bokshitskiy, Ya.M., Yemyashev, A.V., Zubko, A.M. and Filippycheva, M.M.

TITLE: The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel (Vliyaniye vakuumnoy vyplavki na kachestvo stali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 520 - 525 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the influence of vacuum melting on the quality of Kh27 and 18KhNVA steels is described. Vacuum melting was carried out in a 12 kg furnace previously described (Ref 5). The conditions of melting and heating of liquid metal, teeming temperature and the time of retention in the final vacuo were the same for all melts. As a charge, mild steel ingots smelted in the usual manner in a 30-kg high-frequency furnace were used. The pressures used were: 1 mm and 1/10 of a metre, $5\text{-}8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm and $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm. The results of chemical gas analysis and impact strength of steel Kh27 smelted under normal pressure and in vacuo - Table 1. The impact strength of forged and hardened-in-water from 900 °C metal from all heats was low. In order to find factors determining the impact strength of Kh27 steel, a series of vacuo heats using electrolytic materials were carried out. The results obtained showed that apparently the main element determining the impact strength is carbon. The influence of

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the depth of vacuo on the composition of metal, the gas content and the content of admixtures in steel is shown in Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 1, respectively. The influence of depth of vacuo on the mechanical properties of forged and thermally treated Kh27 steel - Table 4; the dependence of impact strength of the steel smelted in vacuo on the carbon content - Figure 2 and on the gas content - Figure 3. It is concluded that: 1) valcuum melting of Kh27 steel is accompanied by some changes in its chemical composition due to the evaporation of such elements as manganese and silicon and due to reactions forming gaseous products; 2) The change in chemical composition depends on the depth of vacuo; 3) Valcuum melting gives the following effects: a) the reaction between oxygen and carbon is more efficient; the content of carbon decreases to thousandths of parts of 1%; the reaction of sulphur with oxygen is also more intensive; b) the content of gas in the deoxidised metal decreases by a factor of 3; c) it has no influence on the structure of the metal. 4) On valcuum melting of steel Kh27 with its subsequent heat treatment, its impact strength can be considerably increased (30-60 times); the highest effect on the impact strength has the content of carbon;

The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel

when the latter is below 0.01%, the impact strength of steel reaches 15 - 18 kg/cm^2; 5) On valcuum melting from electrolytic materials, the technological properties of steel Kh27 depend on the content of carbon and silicon.
Steel 18KhNVA was made from a steel (C 0.19-0.20%) smelted from Sulinsk sponge iron. The experimental heats were carried out under normal pressure and a vacuo of 0.5 - 1 mm and 1.10^{-4} mm. The composition of steel %: C 0.14-0.21; Si 0.17-0.37; Mn 0.25-0.55; P, S $\leq$ 0.035; W 0.80-1.20; Cr 1.35-1.65; Ni 4.00-4.50%. The gas content of metal from experimental heats in cast (nominator) and forged (denominator) state - Table 5; the amount of non-metallic inclusions - Table 6; mean indices of mechanical properties of longitudinal specimens from the experimental heats - Table 7. It is concluded: 1) That vacuum melting of 18KhNVA steel decreases the content of nitrogen and oxygen in steel: a) heats made at a vacuo of 10^{-4} mm contained many times less nitrogen (0.0020 - 0.0050%) than heats made under normal pressure (0.0080 - 0.0109%); the influence of the depth of vacuo on nitrogen content was not detected; b) the content of oxygen in vacuo

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heats at a pressure of 10^{-2} mm was on average 5 times smaller (0.0010 - 0.0028%) than in metal from heats made under normal pressure (0.0051 - 0.0140%); further decrease of pressure to 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} mm lead to a further decrease in the oxygen content (up to 0.0003 - 0.0005%). 2) Metal from vacuo heats contained 5-10 times less of non-metallic inclusions (0.0012 - 0.0058%) than the usual heats from industrial arc furnaces (0.0168 - 0.0281%) and possessed higher values for relative elongation (approximately by 40%) and impact strength (by 7 kg/cm^2). There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 French and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

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1. Vacuum furnaces--Effectiveness 2. Steel--Production
3. Steel--Mechanical properties

Yemyashev, A.V.

18(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2125

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Institut Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov

Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallurgy and Metallophysics) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 540 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, 6) Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planova komissiya.

Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.M. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva; Editorial Board: D.S. Kamenetskaya, B.Ya. Lyubov (Resp. Ed.), Ye.Z. Spektor, L.M. Utevskiy, L.A. Shvartsman, and V.I. Malkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection present the results of investigations conducted between 1954 and 1956. Subjects

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covered include crystallization of metals, physical methods of influencing the processes of crystallization, problems in the physical chemistry of metallurgical processes, development of new methods and equipment for investigating metals, and production control. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The content of nitrogen and hydrogen in metal melted in an atmosphere of argon at a pressure of 1-450 mm. Hg has little relationship to the pressure of the argon and is considerably lower than in the original charge. The inert gas must be purified of oxygen if a pressure is used at which the partial pressure of oxygen would exceed 0.01 mm. Hg. The same applies to nitrogen contained in the inert gas, provided the nitrogen reacts with the metal.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5"

S/137/62/000/003/018/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Yemyashev, A. V., Zubko, A. M., Neymark, V. Ye.

TITLE: On the problem of the effect of vacuum melting and teeming upon the metal properties and the ingot quality

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 41, abstract 3V258 ("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 169-186)

TEXT: At a TsNIICherMET pilot plant magnetically soft Fe-Co alloy K50F2 (K50F2) was melted in a high-frequency vacuum furnace; the alloy contains in %: $\geq$ 0.05 C; $\geq$ 0.2 Si; $\geq$ 0.2 Mn, 49 - 51 Co; 1.5 - 2 V; $\geq$ 0.5 Ni, $\geq$ 0.025 S and P, the rest Fe. In the furnace space in cold state a vacuum was produced of the order of $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. The heats were produced in ZrO_2 crucibles which were manufactured directly on the furnace. One crucible withstands $\geq$ 40 heats. The melted ingots weigh 30 - 45 kg. In the vacuum-melted metal, the content of gas, non-metallic impurities and magnetic properties were determined. It was established that the melting of K50F2 alloy in a vacuum of 500 - 50 mm Hg was not accompanied by changes in the chemical composition of the alloy, except Si, whose

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On the problem of the effect ...

amount decreased by 50%. The content of gases in the metal varies from 10 to 20 ml/100 g, instead of 60 ml/100 g contained in metal that was melted by conventional technology. The amount of non-metallic impurities in the alloy decreased substantially, and its magnetic properties are improved. Studies of the effect of vacuum melting and teeming of low-carbon nickel steel, containing 0.1 - 0.15% C and 2 - 3% Ni, on the formation of bubbles in the ingot, have shown that gas bubbles are formed during the teeming into vacuum molds of steel that had been subjected to short-time vacuum treatment in the ladle at 30 - 40 mm Hg pressure. Therefore teeming of metal that had been vacuum-treated in the ladle should be carried out in inert atmosphere.

G. Lyubimova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

YEMYASHEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUBKO, A.M., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Effect of vacuum smelting on the composition and properties of metals and alloys. Probl.metalloved.i fiz.met. no.7:450-471 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Vacuum metallurgy)

MAGDIYEV, R.R.; IZHABRIYEV, N.I.; ZUYEVA, Ye.V.; ARUTYUNOVA, A.A.; YERMYASHEVA, Z.I.; STREL'NIKOVA, G.A.; ABUNAGIMOV, Kh.Z.

Expérience in the organization of taeniarhynchosis control directed at its liquidation. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.2:133-139 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Uzbekskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii, g. Samarkand, i Gorodskaya bol'nitsa, Rayonnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, g. Katta-Kurgana.

STEPANYANTS, S.A.; MORDASHOV, V.N.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM. D.A.; YENA, B.P.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh.

Continuous process of paraffin oxidation in the liquid-foam state aimed at the production of synthetic fatty acids. Trudy BONMZ no.1:20-25 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Paraffins) (Oxidation) (Acids, Fatty)

STEPANYANTS, S. A., inzh.; MORDASHOV, V.N., inzh.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L., inzh.; STROM, D.A., inzh.; YENA, B.P., inzh.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh., inzh.

Continuous process for paraffin oxidation in a liquid foamed state. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.3:21-23 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Berdyanskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod.
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

YENA, M.G.

EL'KINSON, Moisey Manuylovich; YENA, M.G., red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Medicinal plants; their selection and preparation] Lekarstvennye rasteniia; sbor i zagotovka. Pod red.M.G.Ena. Kiev, Gos.med. izd-vo USSR, 1957. 279 (MIRA 10:12)

(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

YEHA, M.

Work of assistants in Pharmacy No.24 in Kiev. Apt.delo 7 no.6:29-31 N-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(KIEV--PHARMACY)

YENA, M.G.

Medicinal supplies for the Ukrainian S.S.R. Apt.delo 8 no.6:8-14 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zam. nachal'nika Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR.
(UKRAINE--MEDICAL SUPPLIES)

YENA, Mikhail Gordeyevich [IEna, M.H.]; MINIOVICH, I.O., red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhred.

[Manual for managers of drugstores] Posibnyk dlia zaviduiuchykh aptechnymy punktamy. Kyiv, Derzh.med.vyd-vo URSR, 1960. 307 p. (PHARMACY) (MIRA 13:5)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Work of pharmacy no. 208 in Stalino. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6: 68-73 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glavnoye aptechnoye upravleniye.
(DONETSK—DRUGSTORES)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

New medicines. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:82-87 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(DRUGS)

YENA, M.O. [IEna, M.H.]

Bee venom. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no. 2:84-90 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(VENOM—THERAPEUTIC USE)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

New medical remedies. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.5:85-92 '61.
(MIRA 17:10)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

New drugs. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.6:74-80 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(DRUGS)

MATVEYEV, P.T.; YEMA, M.G. (Kiyev)

Medical industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in the seven-year plan. Vrach. delo no.8:92-96 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(UKRAINE—MEDICINE)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Development of the chemopharmaceutical industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Report No. 3. Farmatsev. zhur. 20 no.5: 69-74 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Development of chemopharmaceutical industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Farmatsev.zhur. 20 no.6:52-56 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR. Submitted January 5, 1965.

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Medical industry in the Ukranian SSR in the seven-year plan.
Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.5:3-8 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Otdel zdravookhraneniya i meditsinskoy promyshlennosti Gosplana UkrSSR.

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.; YENA, V.

Studying the nature of the Crimean Peninsula during the Soviet regime. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:51-82 '58. (MIRA 14:9)
(Crimea--Physical geography)

YENA, V.G. (Simferopol').

Fossil oncolites in the Crimea. Priroda 46 no.8:117 Ag '57.
(Crimea--Paleobotany) (MLRA 10:9)

SOV/26-58-12-22/44

AUTHOR: Yena, V.G. (Simferopol')

TITLE: On the Absence of Forest on the Yayla Massifs of the Main Crimean Ridge (O bezlesii Yaylinskikh massivov Glavnoy Krymskoy gryady)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 103 - 105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The importance of forests to the water economy of a mountain area and the adjacent plains cannot be overestimated. This holds true for the Yayla Massifs of the Main Crimean Ridge. According to data collected in the thirties, only 2,400 out of 31,560 hectares of the Yayla Massifs were covered with forests. The conspicuous absence of forests there is explained by Ye.V. Vul'f and G.I. Poplavskaya as due to careless cutting of trees by man, while G.I. Poplavskaya and other botanists hold that the trees have only reached their natural climatic limit. I.L. Krylova suggest that this dubious question cannot be settled by mere theoretical considerations, but only by on-the-spot examination of the natural timberline. This was done by her between the lower and upper plateaus of the Chatyr-Dag and by other researchers along the entire south slope of the mountain plateaus, Ayu-Dag, Petri, Chatyr-Dag, Demerdzhi, and Tyrke in 1955 and Karabi

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On the Absence of Forest on the Yayla Massifs of the Main Crimean Ridge

in 1956. The results permit the conclusion that the beech tree Fagus taurica Popl. is stopped by its natural climatic border, while the numerous occurrences of pine-trees Pinus silvestris var. hamata Sosn. and ensuing juniper shrubs of Juniperus depressa and Juniperus saibna point to the possibility of a successful natural reforestation which would entail large economic benefits. There are 2 photos and 2 Soviet references.

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YEMAy V.G.

Physicogeographical regionalization of the Crimean Peninsula. Vest. Mosk un. Ser.5: Geog. 15 no.2:33-42 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Crimea—Physical geography)

YENA, V.G.

Crimean "edelweiss." Priroda 50 no.11:114-115 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Krymskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. M.V.Frunze, Simferopol'.
(Crimean Mountains--Chickweed)

YENA, V.G.

Takyr of the Crimean Sivash region. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.5:73 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

YENA, V.G.

Some characteristics of natural territorial complexes in the Crimean Mountains. Geog.sbor. L'vov.otd.Geog.ob-va SSSR no.8:49-53 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

YENA, Vasiliy Georgiyevich, kand. geogr. nauk; BAYEV, Yevg., red.

[Landform monuments] Landshaftnye pamiatniki. Simferopol', Izd-vo "Krym," 1964. 74 p. (MIRA 17:10)

YENAK, R.

H

Country : BULGARIA
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3). Food Industry
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25140

Author : Yenak, R.
Institut. : -
Title : Use of Infrared Irradiation in the Food Industry of the German Democratic Republic

Orig Pub. : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 1, 15-18

Abstract : No abstract.

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YENAKHORICH,

A-5

USSR/General Section - Problems of Teaching.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8248

Author : Yenakhorich
Inst :
Title : Explanation of the Materials of the Sixth Five Year Plan in Physics Lessons.

Orig Pub : Sovetskaya shkala, 1956, No 4, 50-55

Abstract : No abstract.

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REZNIK, A.Ye., dotsent; BAYTERYAKOVA, N.R., assistent; ODELEVSKAYA, N.N., assistent; FEDORENKO, P.N., assistent; DAVYDOV, V.Ya., assistent; YENALEYEVA, D.Sh., ordinator; GRUNIS, L.P., ordinator; RAFIKOVA, K.A., ordinator; IBRAGIMOVA, A.M.

Clinical features of the influenza outbreak in Kazan in October 1957. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:34-37 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KAZAN--INFLUENZA)

YENALEYEVA, D.Sh., assistent; DAVYDOV, V.Ya.

Three cases of leukopenia with agranulocytosis of varied etiology. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:64-67 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta; na baze 1-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavvrach - D.P.Petrov).
(LEUCOPENIA) (AGRANULOCYTOSIS)

YENALEYEVA, D.Sh., assistent

Oxidation-reduction processes and respiratory function of the body in epidemic hepatitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:34-37 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

YENALEYEVA, D.Sh.

Characteristics of the oxidation-reduction processes and the respiratory function of the body in epidemic hepatitis treated with prednisolone. Sov. med. 28 no.9:48-52 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Yo. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.